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The Spirit of Missions;

EDITED FOR

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.

VOL. IV.

JUNE, 1839.

No. 6.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DOMESTIC COMMITTEE.

MONTHLY ABSTRACT.

May 3, 1839.—*Special Meeting.*—The Rt. Rev. Bp. Kempe favored the Committee with his attendance, and took the Chair.

The Secretary and General Agent reported his correspondence, and that he officiated on the third Sunday after Easter, April 21, in Trinity Church, New-York, when the collection amounted to about \$100.

On the report of the Committee on Northern Missions, the resignation of the Rev. James Selkirk was accepted.

On the report of the Committee on Southern Missions, two stations in Arkansas were recognised, Helena, Philips co., and the Port of Arkansas and Pine Bluff; and the salary of the Rev. T. E. Paine, as Missionary at Princeton, &c., Kentucky, was fixed.

On the nomination of Bp. Kemper, the following persons, who had applied to him for stations, were appointed Missionaries under his jurisdiction, viz: the Rev. Benjamin Hutchins, the Rev. Washington Philo, the Rev. Ebenezer Williams, and the Rev. B. B. Killikelly.

The Bishop communicated to the Committee much information relative to his mission, and showed the urgent need of a large addition to the number of his Missionaries.

On motion, the Secretary and General Agent was instructed to be present at places where diocesan conventions are held, whenever he should deem it expedient.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

MONTHLY ABSTRACT.

April 16, 1839. *Stated Meeting.*—The Rt. Rev. Chairman present.

A donation of \$1000 for Tracts in Greece was reported, from the American Tract Society.

Miss Elizabeth H. Watson was appointed Missionary teacher for Crete.

May 7, 1839. Stated Meeting.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Kemper in the Chair.

The Secretary and General Agent reported having attended a Missionary Meeting at St. Paul's Church, Boston, on Sunday evening, April 27, when a large audience was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Knight from Ceylon, many years a Missionary of the Church M. Society of England, and also by the Rev. Mr. Southgate.

A further grant of \$1000 from the American Tract Society for China, was suitably acknowledged.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DOMESTIC.

MICHIGAN.

FROM THE REV. C. B. STOUT, MISSIONARY AT EDWARDSBURGH.

Edwardsburgh, April 1, 1839.

Through the merciful goodness of Almighty God, I am enabled to place on record in this report a few things, that have cheered my heart.

The services have been continued as usual at this place and Mishawaka, in Indiana, with the exception of one Sunday, each, at Niles, South Bend, and Michigan City; having gone to the latter place at the invitation of Bp. Kemper, when he made his visitation to that parish. I have also visited Constantine, where I was again called to attend the dying bed and the funeral of a friend, who was a communicant of the Church. On this occasion I preached. During Lent I have had services and preached six times on Wednesday or Friday evenings. Good Friday and Easter day were passed at Mishawaka, where I had the usual services for those interesting occasions, and administered the Lord's Supper to nine persons. The visitation of our beloved Missionary Bishop in January, to that part of my mission lying in Indiana, was truly a time of refreshing to us all.

At this station things have gone on much in the usual way. I have, however, the pleasure of reporting two additional candidates for confirmation here, who intend coming to the communion when next administered, and who have, it is hoped, recently passed from "death unto life." I trust they have experienced the "transforming power of the Gospel" and been "born anew" into the kingdom of grace.

We still suffer from continued sickness, which more disheartens me than any thing else—not one of my little family having escaped the ague or chill-fever more than one month at a time, during the last six or seven past. Yet, strange to say, I have been well enough to preach every Sunday. I find, however, my strength reduced, and one service fatigues me as much now as two did one year ago. Should this state of things continue, I shall be obliged, though reluctantly, to change my location for some other, where we may hope to be less afflicted in this way.

INDIANA.

FROM THE REV. A. STEELE, MISSIONARY AT NEW ALBANY.

New Albany, March 22, 1839.

The prospects of the Church in this station, are more encouraging than they have been at any previous period. After a long season of darkness and doubt, the light of day appears to dawn upon us. We bless God and take courage. But we need encouragement and help from our more favored brethren. Having long and greatly suffered from the want of a house of worship, we have resolved, under the favor of God and the aid of our brethren in other places, to have one erected. The cost of the building, exclusive of the lot, after the utmost economy in planning, will be about \$3,000. We have succeeded in raising on our subscription, &c., in the place, about \$1,800. We have contracted for the church to be erected and so far finished that it can be used by the first of September. Are we running a risk in so doing? Will not our brethren who experience no such want, but who have noble, or comfortable churches to worship in, furnish the necessary aid? We trust they will. We are now sending forth our appeal to the individual churches with which any of our members have acquaintance.

FROM THE REV. J. B. BRITTON, MISSIONARY AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, April 1, 1839.

I am unable to give account of additions to the communion, as it previous reports.

By the blessing of God, no service has been omitted, and during the season of Lent I have held several extra services, and hoped and prayed that the Lord would show us some token for good in adding to the Church such as should be saved. But he has not answered us just as we prayed; and yet, blessed be his name, I have had reason to say it is not a vain thing to seek the Lord. We have a few amongst us who are evidently turning to a crucified Jesus, and the interest and devotion which have been shown by most of our flock, in our frequent services, encourage me in the hope that, if the anxious cry "What shall I do to be saved" has not been heard, the steady effort to grow in grace has not been wanting.

I have been taught the lesson that the Church is more the light of the world when a few are light-bearers, than when many walk in darkness. But though, thus so far taught that the end we most long for, the conversion of sinners, is not always to be accomplished, I can thank the Lord that he has not left me without evident tokens of usefulness.

The church is well attended. After the Methodists we have the largest congregation, and already we have a firm and respectable standing as a christian body. The Sunday school has much increased, and a new one been established in the outskirts of the town. The Ladies' Society accomplishes much.

FROM THE REV. GEORGE FISKE, MISSIONARY AT RICHMOND.

Richmond, April 1, 1839.

I could wish that the good Lord had blessed my feeble labors with more visible fruits, that I might make my reports as interesting as those of my brethren. But, alas, I often return home very desponding; fearing that I am not called to do my blessed Master's most holy work. Though desirous to labor, I fear my motives, and tremble for consequences. Yet I will say with Peter, "Lord, to whom shall we go? thou hast the words of eternal life."

I have preached, generally, twice on each Sunday, occasionally visiting a very flourishing village, Cambridge, sixteen miles west, on the national road. I have hope of a church there.

Our congregation has been smaller this winter than usual, owing partly to sickness, and the very cold room in which we worshipped. It is again filling up. The Quakers compose one half of this population. We must gain slowly—more so than in almost any other village in the West. The Committee need not despair of my being made the instrument of usefulness. When the blessed Lord has humbled me, and proved me, and so fortified me with faith, that I can bear prosperity, I fully trust, that he will condescend to give me encouragement openly, as he now does secretly.

We expect to build a church this summer. We have an interesting Bible class, Sunday school, and Female missionary society.

FROM THE REV. D. V. M. JOHNSON, MISSIONARY AT MICHIGAN CITY.

Michigan City, April 2, 1839.

Our prospects still continue encouraging, notwithstanding the changes which have already and are continually taking place. Some very warm friends of the Church have removed; and several families in addition will leave as soon as the navigation is sufficiently opened. These changes will materially affect our little parish, inasmuch as the parties have been devoted to the interests of Zion, and always desirous to seek her good. But while we greatly feel the loss of those Christian friends with whom we first became acquainted, and to whom we became warmly attached in a strange land, yet we have every reason to thank God and take courage—ascribing praise and glory to his holy name, for the good he has already accomplished, by his blessing upon the preached word, and all the means of grace. I have established the monthly missionary meeting, and have introduced "the plan of systematic charity," which has thus far exceeded my expectations. We shall forward the "offerings" at the end of six months. During the season of Lent, we have had service on Wednesdays and Fridays, lecturing upon the former occasion—and during Passion week every day. These services, considering our circumstances, have been generally better attended than they usually are at the "East," in old established congregations; and I trust we have not turned unto

the Lord in vain; for there seems to be an increasing interest in our little flock, while I doubt not all found it good to serve the Lord. My labors have been principally confined to this place. The surrounding country, for a distance of ten miles, being mostly uninhabited, prevents a more general distribution of effort.

FROM THE REV. A. H. LAMON, MISSIONARY AT EVANSVILLE.

Evansville, April 9, 1839.

I am disposed to regard the present communication, as the beginning of decidedly more cheering intelligence from this station. During the last six months, there has been an evidently increasing interest in my congregation, on the subject of religion; and at a visit we have just had from our excellent bishop, eight persons were confirmed, most of whom I regard as the fruit of my humble but persevering labors. Contrasted with the past state of indifference, the present condition of my congregation calls upon me to labor with renewed zeal, and with greater confidence in the divine promises. An interest, both with reference to personal religion and the Church, is daily increasing, and nothing is now necessary in addition to what we see and hear, but a neat edifice to secure a large congregation. Our present building, thirty feet by fifty, is full, and if our more favored brethren will aid us in the erection of a more suitable house, nine months will find our congregation twice as large as at present.

WISCONSIN.

FROM THE REV. R. F. CADLE, MISSIONARY AT PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.

Prairie Du Chien, April 1, 1839.

I have preached every Sunday excepting on Easter day; in the morning of which the Rev. Mr. Gear preached for me. My services have been almost entirely confined to the Fort, as I have officiated but once, viz. in the afternoon of December 30th, at the court-house for the county of Crawford. In addition I preached at Fort Crawford in the morning of Tuesday, January 1st, in the morning of Ash Wednesday, and in the morning of good Friday. On Easter day I administered the Lord's Supper to nine persons, and made a collection for a two-fold object, viz. in aid of Domestic Missions, and of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society. The reasons for proposing this measure I stated to the congregation on the preceding Sunday. Those inducing me to ask contributions for Domestic Missions do not need to be alluded to here; but I mentioned, in relation to the latter object, that during the last year, a donation of fifty-one prayer books had been received for the use of this place, and principally from, as it was believed, the N. Y. B. and C. P. B. Society; that compensation was not of course expected, and that I did not design to suggest that it should be made; but that there was a propriety in our presenting to this society an offering, however humble, as a testimonial of our thankfulness and of our interest in the promotion of the benevolent objects studied

by it. Notice was also given that two thirds of the collection would be applied to the Committee for Domestic Missions, and the remaining third to the N. Y. B. and C. P. B. Society, excepting in those cases in which particular donors might request their contributions to be devoted exclusively to the one or the other of these institutions of the Church. No request of this kind was, however, preferred. The collection amounted to \$42 00.

FROM THE REV. SOLOMON DAVIS, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GREEN BAY MISSION SCHOOL.

Duck Creek, April 11, 1839.

During the quarter ending the 1st of April inst., I have visited the Green Bay Mission as often as circumstances would permit. All I can say is, that the interesting little family at that station are well. They have lived entirely within their income from the farm, the debts due the Mission not having been paid.

On the 19th of March last, I administered the sacrament of baptism to six of the children; the Misses Crawford being sponsors. The names and ages are as follows: Henry Gregory, aged 6 years; Elizabeth Kempton, aged 6 years; Nancy Marvin, aged 7 years; Catharine Trowbridge, aged 9 years; Margaretta Lorillard, aged 9 years; Phebe Warren, aged 9 years. It is the prayer of the superintendent, that the future character of these young soldiers of the cross may be as distinguished for piety as that of those persons whose names they respectively bear, and that to this end both children and teachers may be blessed with all spiritual blessings in Christ Jesus, our Lord.

FROM THE REV. SOLOMON DAVIS, MISSIONARY AT DUCK CREEK.

Duck Creek, April 12, 1839.

I have deferred my quarterly report until this date, being desirous to enter into some arrangement for building the church before writing to the Committee. Most of the building materials are procured. The workmen are now engaged; and I think we may safely calculate upon its completion by the 1st of September. It has thus far been attended with no little embarrassment to me, as I have had to assume the entire responsibility of prosecuting the work, employing my own funds; and I am fearful I shall have to continue thus to the end.

For the quarter ending April 1st, beside preaching once on the Lord's day, (the services being performed by a native lay reader,) I have baptized seven children, buried four adults, three of whom were communicants, and performed the marriage service once.

IOWA.

FROM THE REV. JOHN BATCHELDER, MISSIONARY AT BURLINGTON.

Burlington, April 9, 1839.

I arrived here and commenced my labors on the 15th of March. I found an open door for the introduction of the Gospel. This

town contains about two thousand inhabitants; and there is but one organized religious society (Methodists) in it. A large and respectable part of the community seem disposed to give a decided preference to the Episcopal Church. They evince the sincerity of their profession thus far by their prompt attendance on public worship. At present we experience great inconvenience from the want of a suitable place for our services; but have the prospect of better accommodation soon. It is also proposed to erect a house for public worship during the ensuing summer, and I think it will be done. Those who are interested in the measure have just commenced a subscription for the purpose, and in a few hours have obtained nearly \$2,000. They think that a \$1,000 more may be obtained without difficulty.

This is the beginning. It is not wise to be very sanguine. Every one who knows any thing of western towns, is very well aware that many things are liable to occur to render abortive the best concerted measures, and to darken the fairest prospects in regard to matters of this sort.

MISSOURI.

FROM THE REV. F. F. PEAKE, MISSIONARY AT BOONVILLE.

Steamboat Clyde, Mo. river, March 26, 1839.

I record my unfeigned gratitude to the Father of mercies for the blessing of bodily health with which I still continue to be favored. Not a day, scarcely an hour, have I been obliged to give over my labors, on account of illness, during the past six months. As to the success which it has pleased our Heavenly Father to grant to my labors here, I can say nothing particularly encouraging; and yet I feel that we have much reason to be thankful. Although there have been no baptisms, nor any addition to the number of our communicants since the date of my last, there has been, I humbly trust, an increase of real godliness among those who are already in the fold. There is also a more evident disposition, on the part of those who are, strictly speaking, "not of us," to advance and sustain the holy cause which we have so much at heart. For every such indication, I feel that we ought to "thank God and take courage."

Difficult as the travelling, in winter, always is in Missouri, I have still been enabled to preach at Fulton, four times; at Rochefort, twice; at Fayette, ten times; at Mount Forest, seven miles from Fayette, twice; and here at Boonville, twelve times; and have solemnized one marriage since the 5th January.

St. Louis, April 1.—I arrived here on the 28th ult., and on Easter day was admitted to the order of priests in Christ Church in this city. God grant that with my increased responsibilities I may receive increase of grace rightly to discharge them. This evening I hope to start on my return home, more fully convinced than ever that there is my peculiar and appropriate field of labor. If any can be induced to join me in the upper coun-

try, it may be confidently expected that the Committee will support them. Few can be found in circumstances to rely upon private resources—but every one must have the means of living from some source. From the kindness and encouragement I have received from their hands, I shall ever retain feelings of deep gratitude.

FROM THE REV. C. S. HEDGES, MISSIONARY AT HANNIBAL AND PALMYRA.

Hannibal, April 3, 1839.

The services of the Church continue to be well attended, and I think that our interest is somewhat advancing in the estimation of the community at this station. Although your Missionary here has had many and great difficulties to overcome, he has frequently had pleasing evidences of the divine blessing to cheer his heart amidst all his privations, and to assure him that his labors have not been entirely in vain amongst the people where his lot has been cast.

ILLINOIS.

FROM THE REV. S. CHASE, MISSIONARY AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 23, 1839.

Some eleven months since, I came to this place an entire stranger, and found the inhabitants in a destitute state with reference to the ordinances of religion, and, with some few exceptions, strangers to the Church and her services. Not more than three or four were sufficiently familiar with the liturgy to make the responses. On the second Sunday after my arrival, I read the service, and preached to a large congregation, with no responses save those made by my family and a single lady; but, by the distribution of prayer books, and by lectures illustrative of their use, a respectable number soon joined audibly in the services. And an increasing attachment to them has, in numerous instances, been manifested on the part of those to whom, from the habits of early education, they were but mere forms, but to whom now, I trust, they are the medium of sincere devotion—of prayer and praise. On comparing the present condition of the parish with the state of the community when I first commenced my labors here, I find abundant reason to bless God for the results which have followed the due celebration of the services of the Church, and the preaching of the Gospel. A parish has been formed, and a vestry elected. The congregation has been fluctuating in reference to numbers; but some eighty may be regarded as regular attendants. The Sunday school is flourishing.

FROM THE REV. J. DE PUI, MISSIONARY AT DIXONVILLE.

Dixonville, March 23, 1839.

During the last three months, I have preached once or twice on every Lord's day, with three or four exceptions. The Holy

Communion, owing to the want of a proper place for the purpose, has been administered but once, to twelve communicants. Our wants have been administered to, and much kindness shown us, by several kind neighbors. I have not, as yet, recovered from the effects of my sickness at Alton, and am incapable of enduring any kind of fatigue or exposure. I purpose to use all my endeavors for the erection, this summer, of some suitable place for public worship. It will be, however, but a temporary building. We shall have to wait until there is an increase of population before we erect a substantial church edifice. The rail-road from Galena to the Illinois river, at Peru, is to pass through this place. Operations on this road will be commenced at this place in June next.

FROM THE REV. J. YOUNG, MISSIONARY AT QUINCY.

Quincy, March 25, 1839.

I have officiated regularly twice every Sunday, to the usual congregations, except on two occasions, when indisposition and the state of the weather, prevented the afternoon services. During the winter I made an effort to establish a Wednesday evening lecture, but without effect; such services not being customary, and the people generally living remote from the church, they were so thinly attended, that, on consultation, it was concluded to discontinue them until a more favorable season.

Experience is fast teaching me the necessity and duty of patient waiting upon the Lord of the harvest, for those good fruits which are the reward of his laborers; for, in the west, particularly, they appear but slowly, and in small numbers, at a time. There are so many adverse influences operating on the minds of the people continually, that though on the Sunday they may tremble under the sound of Jehovah's denunciations of sin, or melt at the story of redeeming love, often it is all forgotten when the cares of the world enter in; and it too frequently happens that the minister must see the impressions of the sanctuary erased from hearts and minds in which he had indulged the hope that the word had taken root; and thus is he made to feel that his task is always beginning. But the Lord knoweth whether or not there are any among the flock appointed me, who will seek his free salvation; and I abide his promise.

We commenced a Sunday school about a month ago with every prospect of success; and it is truly gratifying to my heart to find my expectations thus far realized. The school is small, comprising from fifteen to twenty pupils; but as the teachers are interested, and anxious to promote the success of the undertaking, it will doubtless increase.

I thank God that there is a goodly number in my flock whom nothing but sickness will keep away from any privileges of the

sanctuary. But it is not so with all whom I wish to reach by my labors and services.

FROM THE REV. WILLIAM DOUGLASS, MISSIONARY AT TREMONT.

Tremont, April 1, 1839.

After being twice prostrated by severe indisposition during the present quarter, I am again (praised be God for all his mercies) permitted to address the Committee.

In this report I have to record the removal from Tremont and the vicinity of Christ Church, of not less than four Episcopal families, and other individuals of this infant congregation; three other families contemplating to leave in the course of the year. The population in these new western villages I find to be exceedingly fluctuating. Whether or not the tide of emigration will, in the course of the spring and summer, bring us any others to supply the places, in the Church, of those we have parted with, is uncertain. We, however, place our implicit confidence in the Lord our God, knowing that he, in his infinite wisdom, ordereth all things for the best; though we, short sighted mortals, cannot discern it. At this place I have baptized an infant. The little congregation at Mud Creek, I am happy to say, is in a state of improvement. A large (though poor, but industrious) family, comprising ten individuals, among whom are two communicants in our Church, has been acquired by removal to that settlement. Could I devote (which I shall endeavor to do) a Sunday once a month, or oftener, to this little flock, I doubt not the services would be much better attended. They have it in contemplation to fit up a building for a school-house; if they succeed, our services will then be held in that.

FROM THE REV. CHARLES DRESSER, MISSIONARY AT SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield, April 1, 1839.

During the last quarter I have performed divine service and preached in this place twice every Sunday but one. During Lent our church was opened once a week besides; but the attendance, I am sorry to say, was thin. Our Sunday congregations are rather increasing. In the afternoon, from the fact that there is public worship at no other place at the same hour, we have generally a full house. Among those who attend from other congregations, a disposition is very generally manifest to join in our services. The first Sunday in Lent, at the request of Bishop Kemper, I was in St. Louis at the consecration of the new church. I have been to Jacksonville, also, to solemnize a marriage, and I have since heard that the people are likely to be disappointed in their expected minister. I hoped for some additions to the communion yesterday; but in this was disappointed. There are several who I trust will soon be both ready and prepared to communicate. We have a sewing society composed of ladies of the congregation, which promises to be beneficial

to the parish beyond the bare proceeds of their work. Next Sunday has been fixed upon for opening our Sunday school. I have occasionally examined the children in the catechism, but thought it not best to attempt a regular school till the weather became settled. The formation of a Bible class will be my next object.

FROM THE REV. J. SELLWOOD, MISSIONARY AT MENDON.

Mendon, April 2, 1839.

I have had to arise from my bed, in much weakness, to make this report. In the providence of God, I have been, for several weeks past, suffering from the fever and ague. I have, however, endeavored, with but two exceptions, to preach twice at least every Lord's day. When in health I preach three times. Eleven have been added to the number of communicants, some of whom had never been present at an Episcopal service until I preached here; others only for a few times in the East. Yesterday a parish was formed by the name of Zion Church. The Article of Association was signed by twelve gentlemen, all of whom are communicants. Two gentlemen, who are also communicants, were absent. A subscription has been circulated for the erection of a church edifice, and I hope, in my next report, to be able to say that the building is completed. An interesting state of religious feeling exists in the congregation, and the prospect of further additions to the communion is quite encouraging. For what has been done here, I have very great reason to thank God and take courage.

In consequence of my sickness and other circumstances I have been able to visit Columbus but once. I had then the largest congregation that I ever had, although it was on a week day.

I have visited Warsaw, a rising town on the Mississippi, about 24 miles distant. I found here one communicant of our church, an aged lady, who little expected before she closed her eyes in death, to behold the face of a clergyman of the Church which she loved. No Episcopal clergyman had ever visited this place before. I found here many who were entirely unacquainted with our Church, and also a few who had attended her services in the Eastern States. I have engaged to preach here one fourth of my time. I have consequently visited the place twice. A favorable disposition is already manifested by many for attending our services. I have had large congregations, and from all that I have heard and seen I have reason to think that by the blessing of God an Episcopal congregation will be collected, and souls gathered to the fold of Christ.

FROM THE REV. A. H. CORNISH, MISSIONARY AT JULIET.

Juliet, April 3, 1839.

I have passed the last week at Napierville, Aurora, Charles-

ton and Geneva, promising little villages, of which I have before had occasion to speak—situated, the first on the Du Page, and the three last on the Fox River, between twenty and thirty miles northwest from this place.

At Geneva, on Good Friday, the 29th ultimo, I preached twice, and performed the last solemn offices of the Church for one, whom I baptized when there in December last. Her death was preceded only two days by that of her father. Though scarcely thirteen years of age, yet those who witnessed her daily walk and conversation—her meekness, gentleness, and obedience, were persuaded that she duly felt the deep responsibilities of her baptismal engagements; and also “took knowledge of her that she had been with Jesus.”

Juliet (my immediate charge) and Lockport, demand so great a part of my time and services; and the four places above named are so far off, that I cannot visit them as often as I would, or as their importance and promise demand. The prospects of the Church here continue to be any thing but discouraging. This place is fast recovering from the effects of the late intemperate haste to be rich; and by the blessing of Him “without whom nothing is strong,” the Church, we humbly believe, will grow with its growth and strengthen with its strength. It is expected that our Bishop will visit us in June.

KENTUCKY.

FROM THE REV. A. A. WILLIS, MISSIONARY AT SMITHLAND.

Henderson, Jan. 9, 1839.

After experiencing frequent disappointments, we have at length got our church finished, and furnished with stoves and lamps. Since this building has been finished our prospects have assumed more of an encouraging appearance. Three services have in most instances, been maintained on each Sunday—two for the white congregation and one for the colored. I also conduct the Sunday school in the morning, and a Bible class in the afternoon, and have occasionally a Wednesday night lecture.

In taking a review of the labors of the past year, I have abundant cause of thankfulness to the great Head of the Church for the enlarged measure of success which has attended my efforts, in planting a scion of our apostolic vine in this spiritual wilderness. Unaided and alone have I had to clear and till the ground without having the voice of christian sympathy to console me in the moments of dispondency, or the helping hand of christian friendship to relieve and sustain me, when sinking under the burden of accumulated labors and trials. The whole weight of responsibility has rested upon my shoulders, and this has, indeed, been no trifling task. In pursuing my plans, difficulties have surrounded my path, and obstacles apparently, at times, almost insuperable, have met me at every step. But a work was given me to perform, in the discharge of which, though how sore let and

hindered soever I might be, I dared not grow weary, or become faint. The approving voice of conscience, the stern demand of duty, the high and holy consideration of the cause of Christ and the Church, and the interest of souls dependant on the issue, united to urge me forward to fulfil my work. The rich blessing of Providence has rewarded me in my labor of endurance and patient perseverance, and its success has been crowned with glory to him, and with heart felt joy to me. The invaluable gift is conferred upon this people, of having in their midst the temple of the Lord, in the courts of which they can hear the truths of his word, and learn the wonders of his love: and upon the altars of which they can offer the sacrifices of their hearts—of prayer, of praise, and of thanksgiving.

The difficulties connected with the erection of the building have now ended and henceforward, with faithful, energetic labor, we may expect to see, in each recurring year, many brought into the bosom of the Church, and the cause of Zion, and the increase of vital religion become more firmly established.

Hopkinsville, March 30.

I was admitted to the holy order of priest on the 27th of January in Louisville, and shortly afterwards returned to my station.

There have been no baptisms or other official acts, performed by me during the past three months. Public services have, however, been conducted whenever health and weather would permit. I have preached by invitation sixteen times at other places, and as many at the proper sphere of my labors.

FROM THE REV. WILLARD PRESBY, MISSIONARY AT FRANKFORT.

Frankfort, March 23, 1839.

We are coming nearer to a crisis; and a few weeks will, I hope, determine whether our church edifice shall remain in our hands. Since my last report but little progress has been made, though I cannot believe that our interest has diminished. I feel sometimes almost discouraged, and I should feel quite so, did the salvation of souls, and the prosperity of the Church depend upon my effort alone; but when I reflect, that except the Lord build the house, the workmen labor in vain, I cheerfully submit to the allotments of Providence. As to the final result of missionary labor in this place, I have no doubt; but, so far as human calculations can determine, I am equally certain, that the establishment of the Church here will be the work of time and patience. Our only hope is in the rising generation, whose minds can become enlightened, and whose attachment to Episcopal institutions can alone be formed, by having the advantage of an Episcopal education.

Since my last report, I have preached once every Sunday; in addition to which, I have for some time past held weekly meetings for biblical instructions and prayer, and though our

beginnings have been small, yet I am happy to find that the interest in them is increasing.

Since writing the above, I have received a visit from the Bishop and one other clergyman, which enabled me to have services on Saturday night, and three times on Sunday. Our services were tolerably well attended, and good I hope may be the result.

FROM THE REV. F. B. NASH, MISSIONARY AT PARIS.

Paris, March 30, 1839.

The prospect for the Church at this station continues quite encouraging. There is apparently a growing attachment to our services on the part of several of the most influential families in this community. We have contracted for an organ, and have already enough subscribed to pay for it when completed. Our Sunday school is still small. The number of scholars, however, is increasing.

I have regular appointments now at two places in the country, both about five miles from this village. I trust that some good will result from my labors at these points, though I can hardly hope to do much, at least immediately, for the Church at either.

FROM THE REV. T. E. PAINE, MISSIONARY AT PRINCETON.

Princeton, March 30, 1830.

I have occasion for renewed gratitude to Providence for continued health and strength. I have continued to officiate, as heretofore, at this place, at Eddyville, and Cadiz. The uncomfortable state of our houses, has necessarily made our congregations smaller than in warm weather; but they have still been quite as large, or larger, than those of other denominations. Since the opening of Spring, I am rejoiced to perceive that our houses are well filled—better than they were last season.

I have, also, preached at a private house, in Trigg county, twice, and once at a Cumberland meeting-house, in this county, where I shall hereafter officiate occasionally, there being one or two families in the neighborhood who were formerly of us. Our prospects, at Eddyville and Cadiz, are truly encouraging; and I have no doubt of the eventual firm establishment of the Church at both places. Our services and devotions have gained upon the feelings of the people; prejudices have given way, and, if our progress is not so rapid as could have been wished, I trust it is secure. I have hopes that a number will present themselves at Eddyville and Cadiz, for confirmation, on the Bishop's visitation, this Summer. Two families wish their children baptized, a duty which they have heretofore neglected, as no minister had visited them till I arrived.

TENNESSEE.

FROM RT. REV. JAMES H. OTEY, D. D.

Near Columbia, May 2, 1839.

I have just returned from a visitation of the western district, and from the convention of the Church in this diocese.

It has been a long time since I communicated with the Committee by letter. I have had nothing of interest to detail; and the destination of some of our clergy has been so uncertain, that I was unwilling to hazard suggestions about the missionary work. Our Missionaries, the Rev. Messrs. Weller, Reed, and Foster, have, I presume, transmitted their reports regularly, and from them you will have learned whatsoever has been done at their respective stations. Dr. Weller, you are aware, has removed to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and been succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Alston at Memphis. The Rev. Mr. Foster has gone to Holly Springs, Mississippi. These changes have been made to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned, and will doubtless be productive of happy results to the different stations and their occupants.

The congregation at Memphis seems to be animated with the most lively hopes of prosperity in having secured the services of the Rev. Mr. Alston. He is very acceptable to the people generally, and the house erected by the vestry as a place of worship is usually crowded. You are perhaps already informed that he has been assigned by me to that station. Randolph is vacant as you know. It is a great pity that a congregation which has always manifested so good a spirit should be left destitute. They have a church built and consecrated, and also a chapel five miles distant. Five hundred dollars can be raised, I think, easily, for a clergyman. A young man, active and zealous, is the character wanted for Randolph.

I hope the Committee have not forgotten the claims and importance of Jackson. It is one of the most beautiful and interesting towns in the western country, and the present time affords a most favorable opportunity for the settlement there of an Episcopal minister. The people will subscribe liberally at the beginning; and, if reasonable expectation is answered in the character of the man, no doubt need be entertained that he will receive an ample support.

From Mr. Reed you will have learned, before this reaches you, that very unexpectedly a lively interest has been manifested at Knoxville to retain him at that station, to which place, and to Athens, his services have been devoted during the winter and spring. I had determined to change his field of labor, in the conviction that nothing was to be done for the Church in East Tennessee. He accordingly announced his intention of leaving finally. It was then that the citizens of Knoxville, and especially the young men, came forward and promised to provide a place of worship, and in due time to erect a church, and

to contribute towards his support, if he would return and remain with them. With my consent and approbation he has gone back, and will test the sincerity of their proposals.

A very considerable interest has recently been awakened at Bolivar. Expecting to hear from the venerable Dr. Stephens, who still continues his labors at that place, I will delay further remarks as to that point until a future day.

FROM THE REV. EDWARD REED, MISSIONARY AT KNOXVILLE, &c.

Knoxville, Jan. 9, 1839.

The places to which I am assigned by the Bishop are, as you are aware, Knoxville, Athens, and Rogersville; the two latter distant from each other 122 miles, and from this place, the one 56 and the other 66 miles. Athens was designated as my place of residence, but for reasons satisfactory to Bishop Otey, I have removed to this place.

Knoxville has a population of about 2800. The communicants of our church are three. As I have had no separate congregation, I cannot tell the number of persons attached to our services. Besides the three communicants, there is but a single individual in town who professes to be an Episcopalian. There are in the place two Presbyterian churches, of long standing.

Athens has a population of about 1200. The communicants are five in number. The number of Episcopalians, not communicants, is three or four. The congregation, in the school-house, consists of about 25, mostly females. The town has two Presbyterian churches, both of brick and new, and a Methodist house of worship.

Rogersville has a population of four or five hundred. There is no Episcopalian within 50 miles of it, so far as I can learn. The town is old and small, in a poor, thinly settled country, with a Presbyterian and Methodist church; the former of twenty years' standing.

March 20.

At Athens the congregations have been generally respectable, although sometimes small. There are a few persons who are much attached to the Church, and very desirous of the services of a clergyman. I have continued to preach in a school-house at Knoxville. The congregations have varied, sometimes being very large, and at others very few attending. At Jonesboro' I found two members of our Church—ladies, temporarily residing there, who were exceedingly delighted to see an Episcopal minister. I preached all day in the Presbyterian church, to a full house. My visit to this place was at the request of the Bishop. At Greenville, there is one member of the Church, and some persons of standing and influence are favorably disposed. But there would be no hope of a congregation at either place. The Missionary in East Tennessee does not find, like the laborer in new states, a population newly arrived, and cut

loose from all ecclesiastical connections; but a people who are grown up on the soil, and as well settled in their religious notions as the inhabitants of any of the western states. Every thing, therefore, in this country, must be accomplished in the face and sometimes in opposition to the influence of other denominations. The prospect appeared to me so indifferent at all my places of labor, that I had written to the Bishop, suggesting the propriety of my removal to some more flourishing field. But I was this morning waited on by a committee of gentlemen, who desired me to remain at Knoxville, giving me assurance of a room to hold services in, (which I have not yet had, but have preached in the other churches,) and making such statements with regard to the disposition of many persons in town, that I have consented to return. An effort is now making in our behalf, which may result in placing me in a situation to need but little aid from the Committee. As soon as any thing definite transpires, I will give information.

I trust that it may prove that God has been working for us, though his goings were not seen.

MISSISSIPPI.

FROM THE REV. J. F. FISH, MISSIONARY AT WOODVILLE.

Woodville, April 1, 1839.

I do not know of any particular change in the prospect of the Church here, either favorable or otherwise, since my last report. The congregations are very variable, especially on account of the frequent removals that occur; and it seldom happens that our communicants are increased in an equal proportion with those of other denominations, by the arrival of strangers. It occasionally happens, however, that our hands are strengthened by the presence of one attached to our services, who has ventured to leave his home, and take up his residence in this distant country. For this we are thankful; but we cannot help regretting sometimes that, in every company of emigrants there should not be Episcopalians enough to organize a church. If this course had been pursued, twenty years ago, by the Episcopal Church, she would now have been already known and established. But others have come in before us, giving tone to the religion of the country, established invincible prejudices in their own favor, and against us; and now it is almost impossible to gain a hearing even, and much more to obtain for the Church a permanent footing.

We are expecting Bishop Polk soon, and I am engaged in instructing a class, who are waiting to be confirmed.

Although I have nothing very encouraging to communicate, yet, upon the whole, we are prospering; for we are gaining that which I value more than an ostentatious advantage of any sort, namely, stability, and a sure though gradual advancement in se-

curing, in behalf of the Church, the interest and affectionate confidence of the people.

ALABAMA.

FROM THE REV. W. A. HARRIS, MISSIONARY AT TUSCUMBIA AND FLORENCE.

Florence, March 21, 1839.

I have regularly officiated at Tuscumbia and Florence on alternate Sundays, with one exception, the first Sunday after Epiphany; when I rode to Florence, through a very heavy fall of rain, but a congregation could not be assembled. On the first Sunday in Lent, I read the morning service in the Methodist meeting-house, at Florence, for the Right Rev. Bishop Polk, who preached. The congregation was large and very attentive, and the impression he made quite favorable. He promised to visit us again in May, on his return from the Alabama Convention. On the 3d Sunday in Lent, the weather was extremely cold; the thermometer stood at 12°, having fallen 42° in 24 hours. Although we had six Sundays of very bad weather since the 1st of January, yet my congregation has been pretty uniform and exceedingly attentive: the responses have been audibly made, and we are gradually gaining ground. The church in Florence is in a very unfinished state, and, owing to the absence of the gentleman who had the management of the matter, I am unable to say how affairs stand. In my next report I shall be able to speak more definitely.

I shall administer the communion at Florence, on Easter Sunday, and in Tuscumbia, on the first Sunday after Easter, and will make a collection in each place, in aid of the Missionary funds. Our services at Florence are held in a private house, and at Tuscumbia, in a room hired for the purpose. I expect two or three additions to the communion.

FROM THE REV. T. A. COOK, MISSIONARY AT LAFAYETTE.

Lafayette, April 3, 1839.

Since my arrival at this place, I have been laying out the ground, as it were, for my future labors. I have succeeded in an attempt to revive a Sunday school, which was several times undertaken by others, and as often abandoned. It is now in a flourishing condition, and every Sunday we have more scholars added. On Wednesday, 27th March, we organized Trinity Church, Lafayette; and I am happy to state that, from the number (three), which I last reported, (it should have been four,) our communicants have increased to eight. I performed the marriage ceremony, about 12 miles distant, on the 21st of March, and there met with a respectable family from South Carolina, the heads of which have for many years been Episcopalians. They seemed as much pleased as if they had met with an old friend; but though it has been my lot, on several occasions, to

have such happy meetings, still there is always a feeling of pain attending them; for as often do I remember that we were exiles together in a strange land, among people whose hearts are not tuned like ours, and who have no sympathy for our modes of worship, nor take delight in them. There appears to be something in the love which Episcopalians bear to their Church and their people, which I think is not to be found in any other denomination of Christians. What would one of us give now, could we be disengaged from the pursuits which bind us here, and carried back to our own favorite seat in our beloved church at home. Many of us could show our more favored brethren how to estimate their privileges more highly than they do. We are truly glad to pick up the crumbs which fall from our Master's table.

It will probably be two or three years before we can build a convenient church and have a bell. An organ is far above our ambition. We have the promise of a lot in one of the most beautiful situations in the town; and a sewing society has been formed by the ladies with the intention of working for a church. So many are before us in soliciting aid, that we despair of help from abroad; although, if we thought there would be any chance, we should appeal as earnestly as any of our poor brethren. A thousand dollars would make us rich; and with that we could build a church, which would be the prettiest in this town. For the present year, I shall be almost if not entirely dependent on the Committee for the means of support. Whatever can be spared here, must be appropriated to the building of the church; and then, if I am successful in getting a regular congregation, I may hope to make this station independent of further help. In the course of the coming quarter, I have great reason to hope a Bible class will be formed. For the present, we are indebted to the Methodists for our opportunities of holding divine worship. They have thus far acted towards us in a most friendly and charitable manner.

FOREIGN.

WESTERN AFRICA.

JOURNAL OF REV. DR. SAVAGE.

[*Concluded from p. 147.*]

May, 1837. It is needless to say that I was deeply affected with his apparent kindness and yielded to his request. He informed us that he had two places, either of which, we might have for a site for a school-house. Thinking it imprudent for myself, I requested Mr. T. to take a comparative view of them, whose report was, that the one, formerly the site of the town, was admirably adapted to our purpose. It was elevated, embraced about twenty acres of good land, was planted with numerous bananas and

plantains having two streams of water running through it, and a fine landing place from the river. In the evening I informed the king that I was ready for the interview, and desired to hear what he had to say further. I was fully satisfied that his desire for a school was real, and though his dark mind could not comprehend the probable results, yet he seemed to have the good of his people at heart in the object. He agreed to furnish the timber, boards and native labor necessary in constructing a house, and to contribute the amount we might require for the support of their children. To give to the matter as much importance, and to our proceedings all the force possible, two instruments were concisely drawn up, embracing the points of agreement. Such papers are called by the Africans, "Books," and in their estimation, possess a high degree of value, especially whenever they desire that the promises which they contain may be fulfilled. I endeavored to impress upon the mind of the king the purity of our motives—the various advantages that would probably accrue to the rising and future generations among his people, and the nature of the promise he was about to make, with the obligations. The papers were then signed, one given to the king, the other retained by myself. I was careful not to implicate myself in regard to the time when the school should be established.

It should not be forgotten that this man is a heathen, having no hope, and without God in the world, consequently under the influence of no moral principle. How far therefore these conditions will be fulfilled on his part, remains to be proved. One point however is gained. He is willing to have us "preach Christ and him crucified" among his people, and to have them instructed in the ways and works of godliness! Nay he is expecting it—waiting for it. The pledge I have given him is a solemn, an important one; as much so as the infinite value of the soul, the blood of Christ, and the judgment day can make it. Who, O who, will help me to redeem it?

Deh-neh is we think about forty miles from the mouth of the Cavally, and about the same distance, by land, from Cape Palmas. It is soon to be connected to the latter, by a direct road, consequently will become, for some time, the most important town in the interior. Though other stations will hereafter be established beyond, yet we shall always find it necessary from its relative position, to have one here, whether subordinate or not. It is situated among an extensive and powerful tribe, in a region noted for its wealth, is elevated and abundantly supplied with good water. I could discover nothing in its vicinity unfavorable to the idea of its conduciveness to health, but much in this respect to recommend it for an interior station.

The only difficulty now in the way is the peculiar disposition of the coast people. They have ever been distinguished for their hostility to "bushmen." You can give no greater insult to an inhabitant of the coast than to call him a "bushman." It

is equivalent to the regular term of "green horn" or a "Jonathan" in America. They have ever been in the habit of imposing upon them in trade. We have known repeated instances of the latter being robbed of his property when brought to the coast for sale. There is therefore a strong opposition by the one to the improvement of the other, because, in the language of the former, "they will then sabby all the same as we." In other words, will be able to detect their dishonesty! How far this opposition will affect our immediate movements, I know not; but from the character of these Africans, our opinion is that no permanent or serious difficulty need be apprehended.

In consequence of my illness I did not assemble these people as a body for religious services as I intended, but spoke only to those who gathered around me. Their debasement will be spoken of at the close.

Saturday 20th. Left Deh-neh this morning at half past nine. My health improved, though feeling unable to perform the journey on foot. I made a kind of "sedan" of my hammock and umbrella, which borne upon the shoulders of two natives alternating with others, proved a very comfortable mode of conveyance. It seemed a novelty to the Deh-nehans, and afforded them much amusement. I was accompanied out of town, I presume, by hundreds, men, women and children, shouting and clapping their hands to a degree inconceivable. It was a great relief when the last cry died upon the ear.

After proceeding one fourth of a mile or more, we came to the brow of a hill, constituting a part of the general elevation upon which Deh-neh, and its immediate vicinity, are situated. Here a scene was suddenly opened to view, which I thought could not be surpassed in any country. I ordered my bearers to stop that I might enjoy it. An extent of country for miles most beautifully diversified with hill and dale, was spread out before me. Of this, hundreds of acres were waving with rice in all the profusion of nature. The graceful palm scattered here and there, far in the distance, imparted to the scene a highly picturesque and enchanting aspect. My emotions at the view were indescribable. A feeling of gratitude swelled my bosom, that in the providence of God I was permitted to look upon it with an eye, not only of civilization, but also of Christianity. O what ground, what single point can be assigned, in which the heathen would not be happier for the sanctifying, the elevating influence of the gospel!

Our way to the next town lay through fields of rice and cassadas, the latter of which were frequently enclosed with fences of native make. We observed many other indications of a nearer approach to the industrious habits of civilized life among this tribe, than we had seen upon the coast.

Arrived at Querokah at a quarter past eleven; at Noway, or "Pumpkintown," at half past one. These towns are small, the number of the inhabitants about five hundred. Noway is about

twelve miles from Deh-neh.—Frequently stopped by women as we passed through their rice fields, begging for the sight of a white man for the first time. I was evidently an object of dread to many of them; for the slightest movement or look, would cause them to start back or run away in fright.

Arrived at Barcray or Barracah, at two o'clock—entered the town beneath orange trees loaded with their golden fruit, about twenty miles from Deh-neh, and the same from the Mission. The inhabitants, those of Deh-neh and of the intermediate towns, as well as of some others not visited, are all included in the same tribe.

Our reception here was cold and inhospitable. Contrary to the usual custom, I was obliged to call for something to eat. A kid, lean, sick, and “blear-eyed,” was brought forward as an index of their hospitable feelings. Such being the disposition of this people, I thought it best to go on to the next town, and there get refreshment, informing them of my object in leaving my native country and coming to theirs—the nature of my religion, its ability to improve their condition, and to secure their highest happiness. After telling them that whenever any of them should visit me, I should treat them kindly, and now freely forgave them for what they had done, we proceeded on to the nearest town about three miles distant. Here we found a cheerful willingness to supply us with food. A thunderstorm arising, we concluded to remain the next day, Sunday. About the time of twilight a deputation appeared composed of the principal head men of Barracah. They seated themselves for some time in silence; at last one spoke in behalf of the rest, saying they were ashamed of their conduct towards me, and were very sorry for it. They said the house, in which I then was, was too small for my comfort. I was sick, and it made their hearts feel sorry for me. I must go back—they would give me large house and plenty to eat, &c. I thought it too good an opportunity for making an impression favorable to the cause of my Master to be neglected, and yielded to their entreaties; although I believed them to be actuated wholly by feelings of jealousy towards those among whom I had already located myself, and a desire to receive my “dash” for themselves.

Sunday 21st. Last night in returning was overtaken by a violent rain storm, and very much wet. Not so well this morning; could not assemble the people in the “palaver-house” for worship, but spoke to as many as could get into my house, from time to time, through the day. The king and head men professed to be convinced of the absurdity of their fetichism, and promised to destroy all their “gregrees.”

Their moral degradation is great, very great, and I felt my christian sympathies exercised in their behalf to a degree beyond my physical strength. Though their case presents a barren soil indeed, yet the sweet reflection accompanied my efforts, that as God was able of the very stones to raise up seed unto

Abraham, so could he cause the doctrines of his blessed gospel to take effect in the hearts of the heathen; and never can we have a deeper sense of our own utter inability to this end, and of the necessity of God's sole power, than on such occasions.

Monday 22d. Endeavored this morning to obtain an accession to the number of our scholars. The king had already freely promised us his two daughters, with the consent of their mother. His conduct in the affair will serve to illustrate the treachery of the native character, and one of the obstacles in the way of the missionary.

The first thing required by the king was, that I should give him a "book" or paper certifying that I had been well treated during my stay in his town. This I did, so far as my conscience would permit. He seemed fully satisfied. His two children were then brought forward by their mother in high glee. A small present, according to the usual custom, was given to the mother, the two children having been previously put under the especial care of two of our party. But notwithstanding all our prudence, made necessary by our actual knowledge of the native character, they disappeared in almost the "twinkling of an eye." The reception of the present by the mother, it seems, was the signal for decamping; and while our attention was but momentarily diverted, the objects of our benevolence withdrew. One should have the eyes of an Argus in dealing with these natives. Nothing short of the converting, restraining, elevating influence of the Holy Spirit in their hearts, can ever erect a sufficient barrier against the torrent of superstition, selfishness and absolute covetousness which now originates their motives and impels them to action.

The king at first professed perfect ignorance of the absence of the children, but still he made no effort towards their return. When I perceived it to be a hopeless case, I then demanded the paper I had given him for good treatment, and also the present. But these being the principal objects for which he had manoeuvred, were also refused. He pretended that the mother was unwilling to part with her children, of which no hint had before been given. But the cloven foot appeared under his desire to get another dash. I left him with true sorrow of heart, after endeavoring to show him the wickedness of his conduct, and the purity of our design.

Arrived at Nessaka at about four o'clock, after a walk of two hours. This town is about eight miles from the Mission. Its king possesses a great deal of ill nature, and little spirit of hospitality. He is the only man I have found in Africa, who, upon being asked if he desired to have his people instructed, has answered "No!" Upon further inquiry I found his refusal to be based upon a fear of king Freeman of Cape Town, at Cape Palmas. "If he have school," (to use the words of the interpreter,) "coast people make palaver for him." This is but another illustration (daily becoming more and more evident) of

the slavish and debasing fear, in which the poor "bushman" stands towards the coast people. He is the subject of cruel exactions and constant imposition, and ever will be, till the redeeming influence of the gospel shall have introduced higher motives and purer principles of action.

23d. Had a sleepless night, occasioned by the smallness of my hut, and groans of distress in an adjoining house. Upon inquiry this morning, found that some one had died. On such occasions it is their custom for the relatives and immediate friends of the deceased, to assemble around the sick and moan incessantly until death shall come to relieve the unfortunate being. This moaning has been compared to the "weeping and wailing" of the lost, and most surely I never before heard sounds which came so near to my conception of the infernal world.

Left this place about eleven o'clock. Our way for about three miles lay through a dense forest of large and lofty trees, and for the remainder through meadows which, two or three years before, had been planted with rice and cassadas. At two o'clock the Mission came into view, a spot which, in my eye, is the loveliest in the world. In some way unaccountable, the news of our approach had long preceded us, and our little missionary flock came bounding forward with all the characteristic demonstrations of a joyful reception. The degree and nature of my happiness at this moment can be conceived only by him who has been similarly situated. The wings of divine protection seemed to have shielded our little "vine," while the very dews of heaven appeared to smile upon its buddings. May God, in his own good time, bless it, and thus show to the world that it is of his own planting.

In the course of this short circuit, I passed through, and in view of, twenty native towns, each containing from five hundred to two thousand inhabitants, and in the aggregate, not less than fifteen thousand, who could give employment to fifteen missionaries and teachers. The section embraced by this tour, constitutes nearly one third of a semicircle, (having the Mission for its centre,) which contains a population, not less, I should think, than sixty thousand souls, who would to-day gladly receive sixty christian teachers. "Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest."

Need I call any further attention to their moral condition, to show their need? The fact, that every town I visited, was clothed in the darkest habiliments of superstition, should suffice. The fact, that "God is not in all their thoughts," should give force to my appeal. But when it is recollected, that they rob God of all those attributes, which make Him terrible in justice, and lovely in mercy, to the undying soul; when it is remembered, that in all their religious views and practices, they place the devil upon the throne of Jehovah, and live and die only in reference to him; surely nothing more need be said, to

any one who is washed in that fountain which is opened for sin and uncleanness, no other motive can be required in view of such truths, than what the command of heaven involves, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself."

While in Deh-neh, a woman had fallen under the suspicion of her husband; twice was she rescued by us from the dreadful punishment inflicted in such cases, viz. thrusting her hands into a cauldron of boiling oil! If the wretched victim escape without denuded flesh (more often bones in reality) she is pronounced innocent; but if not, guilty! In the latter case, the administration, to death, of the horrible "red water" or "sassy wood" is sure to follow.

They acknowledge, in general, but two causes of death, viz. old age and witchcraft. The consequence is, that all not dying from the former, are subjects of the latter. The punishment of witchcraft is death by "sassy wood." How many, then, must necessarily thus die yearly, monthly, nay daily, in this benighted land!

In Barracah, I saw an enclosure, about four feet in diameter, and as many in height, made of sticks, and filled with beach sand, brought upon the heads of natives, from a point thirty miles distant. I approached, and putting my hand into the sand, asked what it was for. An exclamation of horror burst from the surrounding crowd, and all seemed to look as if they expected me "to swell, or fall down dead suddenly;" but after they had looked a great while, and saw no harm come to me, they changed their minds, and concluded that "black man's fetish no fit white man." "Fetish no be for white man," say they, whenever the folly of their superstition is fully demonstrated—"Witch can't touch him."

It seems that this was the public fetish of the Barracah people, and had been placed in the centre of the town, that it might equally exert its influence over the whole!

When I think upon the perfect holiness and justice of God, how he made the first man in his own image; when I think what he must necessarily require to obtain his favor; and when I can discover not a feature of the second man—a child of grace—the "new man in Christ Jesus;" but a wilful continuance in what God hates, and threatens with his most direful judgments, I can but record it as my solemn conviction—my firm belief, that these heathen are daily sinking into hell! "Be not deceived," "neither fornicators, nor idolators, nor adulterers, nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, (nor murderers,) shall inherit the kingdom of God." If this be the voice of God, then, I can see no hope for the thousands and tens of thousands around us. "They must be washed, they must be sanctified, they must be justified in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the spirit of our God." But how shall they believe in him in whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher?

FROM THE REV. JOHN PAYNE.

Cape Palmas, Dec. 1838.

Since my last date, Mr. James M. Thompson has, I trust, exchanged this for a better state of existence. I mentioned in my last communication, that he had been visited with a most severe illness, and that it had been the means of effecting in him the most striking change. Not long after he had recovered from this attack, he was again laid upon his bed by a return of the same disease, in a still more severe form. Though his sufferings were protracted (lasting six or eight weeks) and often most intense, nothing like murmuring ever escaped his lips. On one occasion while I was sitting up with him, when praying against a return of the hiccups, from which he suffered most, he checked himself by saying "What are my sufferings, poor, miserable, guilty wretch, compared with those of my Saviour. If it be thy will let them come, but, oh! give me thy grace." He always spoke of death as something to be greatly desired, not merely because it would terminate his sufferings, but because it would usher him into the presence of the Saviour whom he loved. On the morning before his death he expressed, in the last words that he spoke, his unshaken faith in the promises of God, and a firm hope of his acceptance, through Christ Jesus. I saw him breathe his last. And on the following day, at 10 o'clock, we commenced the burial service, with appropriate religious exercises, at his house, where the large attendance showed the interest which was still felt in him, and the hopes which were entertained in his death. Before his body was taken from the house, King Freeman and many other natives, came in to see him, whose solemn, and in many cases, tearful countenances evinced their attachment to him. The corpse was borne to the grave, at Mr. T.'s request, by natives, with white cloths, and white scarfs around their hats. He was buried at Mount Vaughan, in the burying-ground where I too expect to be laid, and from which, with him, in the "morning of the resurrection," I hope to arise, justified by the same faith, and clothed in the same spotless robe of righteousness—even the "righteousness of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

The difficulties before spoken of between the colonists and bush natives remain unsettled. No fears, however, of further depredations are felt; and, consequently, though guard is still kept up every night, all is quite tranquil. By some, the bushmen are represented to be desirous to set the palaver at any sacrifice, by others as perfectly indifferent. However this may be, the bush in that direction is still closed to us, if we were prepared to enter it. The expediency of so doing, for some time to come, I am now disposed, however, to doubt. Between the coast and bush people, in all this region, so far as I am acquainted, there is a settled jealousy; and the former, until they understand thoroughly and appreciate our object, will ever use all efforts to thwart any endeavor on our part to benefit the

latter. Such being the case, it seems to me that our course should be to direct our efforts to those native towns on the coast which are accessible. When these become influenced by our blessed religion, they will not only not oppose, but be the foremost in assisting to carry forward our operations amongst their benighted brethren of the bush. Many towns of this description are at this moment accessible. Grahway, where we have had service every week for some time, is one such town; and if Dr. Savage's views coincide with those of brother M. and myself, we shall proceed, immediately after his arrival, to prepare a school house there for one of our teachers. This, with our duties at and around this station, will probably be as much as we shall accomplish during the ensuing six months. This may appear but slow progress, but when it is considered that our recruits will be able to do *nothing* during this time, and that we have barely enough here at present to discharge vigorously the duties of the station, I am sure it will be understood.

The school still continues to flourish. The number of male scholars is at present 25, and that of females 12—nine of the latter and 23 of the former being natives. There is little or no difficulty now in the way of our increasing the boys to the extent of our ability to feed and instruct. Thus far we have not been able to procure more rice than sufficient to maintain our present number of scholars.

We are all, through the tender mercy of God, enjoying tolerably good health at this time, except Mr. Appleby, who has an attack of intermittent at present, though it is quite light. Mr. Byron has suffered much, having had four attacks of fever, all very severe, but he is now fast recruiting. How can we sufficiently express our gratitude to our Heavenly Father for having spared us all so long, in the absence of all medical aid!

Now, all seems again tranquil, and God is smiling upon us in other respects. The mission buildings are nearly completed, and in readiness to receive Dr. Savage and associates, whom we are now every day expecting. The second school house, which we found it necessary to build, in consequence of the increasing number of female scholars, will also be finished in a short time.

I am truly delighted to hear of the increasing interest manifested in our mission. May the Lord continue to send forth self-denying, devoted men, until this densely populated and perishing country shall "be filled with the knowledge of God." There can be no danger of having too many. If we cannot penetrate the interior, scores of populous towns line the beach accessible and desirous to have teachers. You will, therefore, unite with us in praying "the Lord of the harvest to send forth more laborers into the harvest."

I now know enough of the character of the people for whom we labor, to be convinced that the only guarantee we have for the accomplishment of our wishes in reference to the perishing

millions of this country, is the promise of God. But *He* has said, "The heathen shall be given to Christ for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession." And having said this, ought we to feel discouraged, how often soever we may be disappointed? Shall we not rather be resigned to, and joyful under them, knowing that they are not only permitted, but necessary to the sure purposes of Jehovah?

ATHENS.

FROM THE REV. J. H. HILL.

Athens, March 19, 1839.

We have been so fortunate as to secure the aid of two young ladies from England, through the kind exertions of Mrs. Bracebridge, and they have arrived safely under our roof. They are the two Misses Walsh, sisters, pious, accomplished, zealous and devoted Christians. They are the daughters of Maj. W., a very respectable and worthy gentleman, now quite aged and infirm; and, having a large family wholly unprovided for, they were happy to find an opportunity of placing two of the daughters advantageously, while, at the same time, it gratified the anxious desire of their own hearts, to devote themselves to the service of God as missionaries. You will be delighted to read the testimonials we received concerning them; and I am happy to say that these testimonials are fully borne out, as far as we can judge from our personal acquaintance with them. They arrived here on the 5th inst.

We see great reason to be thankful for the evident blessing which attends us. At the opening of the year, we are in a more satisfactory state than we have ever been. I speak not of numbers any more, but of moral results. The blessed religious influence which our institutions are shedding abroad, is most cheering to us; and this alone sustains us amidst labors which no worldly recompense would induce us to undertake.

I am sorry to inform you that we have just received very serious news from Constantinople. The patriarch of the Greeks, you well know, had effectually closed the door upon missionary efforts among that class, and the influence of the Greek clergy was felt throughout the whole of the Turkish dominions. Now, the Armenian patriarch has taken the alarm, (as a very serious change had taken place in the views of a great many of that nation, through the efforts of the Missionaries of Constantinople,) and he has recently issued a fearful mandate against all who have embraced the new views. He has banished to Cæsa-rea, two who have been teachers in the employ of Mr. Goodell and Mr. Dwight, and the names of [many others] have been given to him who are to be punished. I cannot now enlarge.

How happy we are, and how grateful should we be to God, that there are here none to molest us or to make us afraid.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICES (DOMESTIC.)—The Rev. Benjamin Hutchins, the Rev. Washington Philo, the Rev. Ebenezer Williams, and the Rev. Bryant B. Killikelly, have been appointed missionaries under Bishop Kemper; and the Rev. Mr. Hutchins has been assigned to the station at Fort Wayne, Indiana.


The Rev. D. I. Burger has resigned his appointment as Missionary at Adrian, Michigan, and removed from the State.

The Rev. S. Marks has also resigned his appointment as Missionary at Clinton, Michigan, and is about to remove from the State.

The Rev. C. B. Stout has been transferred from Edwardsburgh to Clinton, in Michigan.

The Rev. A. Stephens, having accepted a professorship in Jackson College, Mississippi, has relinquished his appointment as a Missionary and removed from Tennessee.

The Rev. Wm. Allanson has resigned his appointment as a Missionary under Bishop Kemper's jurisdiction.

CAPE PALMAS.—Accounts have been received from this mission up to the latter part of December last. The difficulties existing between the coast natives and the bushmen, and the misunderstanding for a time between the native Cape Town and the colonists, had led to the murder of three members of a colonist family before alluded to, and also to the death of several of the Cape natives. The former scene of horror was witnessed by the mission family; and such events, with subsequent fears for the safety of the mission, may be conceived better than described. These occurrences, taking place in July, had passed away, and a good measure of tranquillity again prevailed, with the prospect of increased usefulness. The efforts for the interior were, however, for a while suspended, and the attention of the mission directed to a coast town to the northward of Cape Palmas, and distinct from the colony. The accounts from the mission came to hand just in season to give a few extracts in the present number. The health of the members of the mission, which had been, in several instances, much impaired, was, at the latest date, restored. Preparations had been made for the reception of Dr. Savage and others, who sailed in the *Emperor*, and who, we may trust, reached Cape Palmas the succeeding month, if prospered in their voyage.  See Correspondence.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Contributions received by the Treasurer of the Committee for Domestic Missions from the 15th April to the 15th May, 1839.

DIOCESE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Hopkinton, St. Andrew's Church, collection, one half	-	20 00—	20 00
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DIOCESE OF VERMONT.

Guilford, Christ Church, Easter offering, "first fruits," \$10,	10 00		
Wells, St. Paul's Church, offerings,	4 00—	14 00	

DIOCESE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, St. Paul's Church, balance of pledge of \$500 for year ending June, 1833,	-	64 00—	64 00
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DIOCESE OF CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield, Trinity parish, one half,	-	7 50	
Middletown, Christ Ch. offs., one third, \$4; S. School, for Bp. Polk's Miss. \$3,	-	7 00	
Plymouth, St. Peter's Church, one half,	-	35 00	
Washington, St. John's Church, one half,	-	3 37—	52 87

DIOCESE OF NEW-YORK.

Butternutt's, Zion Church, \$11 83; annual payment of Amos Palmer, Esq., one half, \$10,	-	21 83	
Hampton, Christ Church, collection,	-	3 00	
New-York, St. Luke's Ch. "Young Men's Miss. Soc.," for church edifice at New-Albany, Indiana,	-	25 00	
" St. Paul's Ch., collection, \$76 41; "Wm. B.," \$3,	-	79 41	
" St. Stephen's Church, redemption of pledges given December 16,	-	100 00	
" Trinity Church, collection,	-	102 43	
Plattsburgh, Trinity Church, \$8 00; yearly offs. of a small family, \$5,	-	13 00	
Rye, Christ Church, savings of Master William Kelly, a Sunday scholar, \$2 50; a female communicant, \$1 00,	-	3 50	
Troy, St. John's Church, offerings, one half,	-	65 21	
Individuals, Young ladies of a private school, \$5; a private family of the same school, \$10 25; mite box of Mrs. C. B. and children, 87 cents; a friend to Missions, \$2,	-	18 12	431 55

DIOCESE OF WESTERN NEW-YORK.

Homer, Calvary Church, parish association,	-	5 00	
Lyons, Grace Church, collection, one half,	-	9 00	
Oriskany Falls, Mr. B.	-	1 00	
Rochester, St. Luke's Church, \$200, (for Missouri, \$5 37),	-	200 00—	215 00

DIOCESE OF NEW-JERSEY.

Newark, Trinity Ch., "J. W. H. quarterly," two-thirds, \$16 67; a member, one half, \$10,	-	26 67—	26 67
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DIOCESE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Germantown, St. Luke's Church, quarterly collection,	-	25 00	
Harrisburgh, St. Stephen's Church, Easter offering, \$34; B. Parke, Esq., and lady, for Illinois, \$5,	-	39 00	
Philadelphia, St. James' Church, Missionary Association, for Bp. Kemper's Miss., \$10; towards educating Indian youth for the ministry, semi-ann., \$50,	-	60 00	
" St. Paul's Church, Male Association, \$50; Female Association, \$50,	-	100 00—	224 00

DIOCESE OF VIRGINIA.

Bedford Co., Russell Parish, one half,	-	8 50	
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Caroline Co., Port Royal, St. Peter's Church, Mrs. Latlett,			
\$7 50; Miss S. C. Brockenbro, \$2 50,	-	10 00	
Fauquier Co., Hamilton and Leeds Parishes, Dr. Marshall,			
\$23 25; Mrs. Eliza Marshall, \$10; Thomas			
M. Ambler, \$6; Miss E. B. Peyton, \$2 50;			
Miss M. C. Peyton, \$5 00; Dr. R. E. Pey-			
ton, \$3; Mr. R. L. Randolph, \$2 50; E. O.,			
\$3 87; several children, 88 cents,	-	57 00	
Hopkinsville, a friend to Indian Missions,	-	9 50	
Henrico Co., Richmond, Christ Church, \$25; Mrs. Dabney			
Carr, \$50; a lady, towards building church at			
Evansville, Indiana, \$100,	-	175 00	
Loudoun Co., Leesburgh, Shelburne Parish,	-	22 08—	282 08

DIOCESE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, St. Michael's Church, Miss. Ass., quarterly con-			
tributions, three fourths,	-	201 00	
" " Monthly Missionary Lecture,"	-	38 81	
Prince William Parish, Sheldon Chapel, Easter collection,	-	318 00—	557 81

DIOCESE OF OHIO.

Boston, Bethel Church, collection, \$7 50; contribution of a			
lady, \$3,	-	10 50	
Granville, St. Luke's Church,	-	5 00	
Steubenville, St. Paul's Church,	-	17 00—	32 50

DIOCESE OF FLORIDA.

Tallahassee, Christ Church, contributions of three friends,			
one half,	-	15 00—	15 00

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Christ Church, R. P. Williams,	-	2 00—	2 00.
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\$1,937 48

Total acknowledgments since June 15, (eleven months,) \$26,423 33.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following donations from the 15th of April, to the 15th of May, 1839.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Hopkinton, St. Andrew's Church, month. off., one half	-	20 00—	20 00
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MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, a lady,	-	5 00	
Pittsfield, St. Stephen's Church, Sunday school, one half,	-	35 00—	40 00

RHODE ISLAND.

Bristol, St. Michael's Church, Fem. Miss. Soc. \$20; monthly			
concert of prayer, \$9; maternal assoc. \$6; Sunday			
school, \$5, for Athens Mission,	-	40 00	
Westerly, Christ Church, for African Mission,	-	7 50	
Woonsocket, St. James' Ch., Sun. sch. for Ch. at Cape Palmas,	-	9 44—	56 94

CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield, Trinity parish, one half,	-	7 50	
Middletown, Christ Church,	-	8 00	
Plymouth, St. Peter's Church, offerings, one half,	-	35 00	
Washington, St. John's Church, one half,	-	3 37—	53 87

NEW-YORK.

Athens, Trinity Church, Easter off. for African Mission,	-	15 00	
Butternutts, Zion Church, \$5 38; A. Palmer, (annual,) \$10,	-	15 38	
Hempstead, St. George's Church, monthly offerings,	-	7 00	
New-York, St. George's Church, Juv. Sund. sch. Assoc. for			
African Mission,	-	20 00	

Plattsburg, Trinity Church,	-	-	-	-	7 00
Troy, St. John's Church, one half,	-	-	-	-	65 21
Individual, Mrs. C. B. and children, mite box, one half,	-	-	-	-	88
American Tract Society, for Tracts for China Mission,	-	1000 00	1130 47		
WESTERN NEW-YORK.					
Lyons, Grace Church, collection, one half,	-	-	-	-	9 00
Owego, Mrs. Johnson, for beneficiary at Athens, in part,	-	-	-	-	2 00
Rochester, St. Luke's Church, \$171; for Church at Cape Palmas, \$5; for Africa, \$24,	-	-	-	-	200 00— 211 00
NEW-JERSEY.					
Burlington, St. Mary's Church, off. for Athens, \$10; for Africa, \$40,	-	-	-	-	50 00
Elizabethtown, St. John's Church, Miss E. Seaman,	-	-	-	-	2 00
Newark, Trinity Church, a member of, one half, \$10; J. W. H. quarterly sub. (one third,) \$8 33,	-	-	-	-	18 33
New-Jersey, Diocese of, offerings for year ending May, 1838, one tenth, for Texas,	-	-	-	-	136 88— 207 71
PENNSYLVANIA.					
Harrisburg, St. Stephen's Church, Easter off. \$17; B. Parker \$10,	-	-	-	-	27 00
Philadelphia, Church of Epiphany, Male Association for China,	-	-	-	-	350 00
Fem. Ass. for Greek mission,	-	-	-	-	300 00
Ladies' Sewing Society, for Africa,	-	-	-	-	250 00
Sund. Schools, for Infant Sch. in Crete,	250 00—	1150 00			
St. James' Church, Miss. Asso. for Africa,	-	-	-	-	10 00
St. Paul's Church, Fem. Asso. \$100; Male Asso. \$50, in part of quarterly contr. of \$250	-	-	-	-	150 00
Pittsburg, St. Andrew's Church, 3d quarterly sub.	-	-	-	-	50 00—1387 00
MARYLAND.					
Charles' Co., Durham Parish, Rev. R. Prout, for Africa,	-	20 00—	20 00		
VIRGINIA.					
Bedford Co., Russel Parish, one half,	-	-	-	-	8 50
Fauquier Co., Dr. J. Marshall, \$23 25; Mrs. Marshall, \$10; Mr. Thos. M'Ambler, \$6; Miss E. B. Peyton, \$5; Dr. R. E. Peyton, \$3; Mr. R. L. Randolph, \$2 50; E. O., \$3 87; several children, \$0 88,	-	-	-	-	57 00
Jefferson Co., Mrs. B. C. Washington, \$5; Mrs. Nelson, \$5; Mrs. L. W. Lackland, \$1, for Africa,	-	-	-	-	11 00
Lancaster Co., Christ Church, P. E. Society,	-	-	-	-	30 00
Loudon Co., Leesburgh Aux. Miss. Society, \$22 08; Sunday School, \$10, for Africa; Miss. S. J. Tisdale, \$5, for do.	-	-	-	-	37 08
Monongahela Co., Morgantown, C. R. C., a communicant,	-	-	-	-	10 00
Port Royal, Mrs. Latlett, \$7 50; Miss S. C. Brockenbro', \$2 50,	-	-	-	-	10 00
Richmond, Christ Church, \$25; Mr. D. Carr, \$50,	-	-	-	-	75 00— 238 58
SOUTH CAROLINA.					
Prince William Parish, Sheldon Church, collection at Easter,	-	188 00—	188 00		
FLORIDA.					
Tallahassee, Christ Church, several friends, one half,	-	15 00—	15 00		
OHIO.					
Boston, Bethel Church, Circle of Industry, for sch. at Athens,	-	-	-	-	10 00
Dayton, Christ Church,	-	-	-	-	10 00
Steubenville, St. Paul's Church,	-	-	-	-	8 00— 23 00
MISSOURI.					
St. Louis, Christ Church, for Missions for Texas,	-	-	-	-	120 00— 120 00
					3716 07
Deduct discount, &c.					3 56
Total,					3712 51
Total from 1st June, \$23,486 71					
Amer. Tract Society, 2000 09					

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